

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

- Fig. 1. *Schizoporella incrassata*, n. sp. 1 a. Marginal zoecia.
 Fig. 2. *Porella rostrata*, Hincks. Oecium.
 Fig. 3. *Schizoporella aperta*, n. sp.
 Fig. 4. *Schizoporella levata*, n. sp.
 Fig. 5. *Monoporella albicans*, n. sp. 5 a. Cell with oecium. 5 b. Large avicularium.
 Fig. 6. *Membranipora pilosa*, form *multispinata*.
 Fig. 7. *Flustra dentigera*, n. sp. 7 a. Nat. size.
 Fig. 8. *Steganoporella magnilabris*, Busk, with the membranous covering *in situ*. 8 a. Diagrammatic figure, showing the tubular entrance to the lower chamber*.
 Fig. 9. *Steganoporella Neozelanica*, Busk (Vincularian form), with its membranous covering. 9 a. Showing the structure of the cell. 9 b. Nat. size (two forms).

XVI.—Description of a new *Species of the Homopterous Genus Aphaena from Sumatra*. By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

THE species which I here describe was obtained last year by purchase, and it struck me at once as a very beautiful and new Homopteron allied to *Aphaena submaculata*; but upon showing it to my friend Mr. W. L. Distant, I found that he was inclined to regard it as a very fine and highly coloured variety of that species, though without careful comparison of the structural details of the two insects he was not prepared to declare absolutely that they were not distinct. This, after a minute examination of our specimens, I am fully convinced to be the case, and therefore I do not hesitate to describe the species.

Aphaena chionæma, sp. n.

General form of *A. submaculata*, but the tegmina relatively broader across the middle, owing to the greater arch of the costal margin †; the outer margin is also very decidedly longer, forming an oblique straight edge instead of an arch continuous with that of the apical portion; the apex, therefore, is more prominent than in *A. submaculata*. The thorax,

* Actually the orifice of the tubular passage is placed far down within the upper chamber, and is not easily seen.

† This I have proved by careful measurement, the difference in width between the middle and the widest part in these wings being exactly 2 millim. both in the larger and the smaller insect; to an artistic eye the different outline is most marked.

though naturally larger altogether, is comparatively slightly shorter; and the spinose dorsal processes in the centre of the hind margins of the meso- and metanotum are distinctly more prominent; the posterior edge of the pronotum is more distinctly carinate, and the surface much more irregular; the front margin of the head is comparatively much narrower, making the head altogether less quadrate in form; the reflexed frontal horn is considerably longer, being carried backwards the whole length of the head over the pronotum, whereas in *A. submaculata* it is of only two thirds this length; the upper surface of the horn is narrower throughout, and therefore more sharply sulcated down the centre; the frons is almost identical in form and sculpture; spines on the posterior tibiæ less acute.

Tegmina above blood-red, mottled all over with snow-white spots, most of which are confluent beyond the middle; the costal and external borders regularly spotted, the former with white and the latter with slaty-black spots: wings intense black, sparsely spotted with white, but the spots much smaller than in *A. submaculata*; the apical border washed with chestnut-red; veins at base scarlet; the abdominal and anal borders whity brown, interrupted by the white spots: head and pronotum scarlet, the latter with black lateral anterior margins and a black spot on each side; mesonotum black, with a large irregular central scarlet patch; metanotum black, outlined in scarlet; abdomen cadmium-yellow, almost entirely covered by the ordinary white waxy secretion common to the group; tegmina below brilliant carmine-red, the basal two thirds streaked transversely with grey; a few white-centred glaucous-grey rounded spots scattered irregularly over the external third; costal border crossed by black spots and dashes; external border with a marginal series of small black spots. Wings below much as above, but the nervures beyond the middle relieved in greyish white, and the white spots congregated on the apical instead of the abdominal half, the borders also greyish, veins at base scarlet, as above: body below scarlet, margins of metasternum stramineous; middle and posterior coxæ clouded with black. Exp. tegm. 89 millim.; corp. long. 26; noti lat. 9; long. cum capite $12\frac{1}{2}$; abdom. long. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Sumatra (*Ch. Curtis*). Type B.M.